(iii) To make up shortfall in the intake of SC/ST candidates, in posts filled by promotion in grades having direct recruitment quota, due to non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates, vacancies are temporarily diverted to the direct recruitment quota for SC/ST till such time suitable SC/ST candidates from the feeder cadre are available.

(iv) Various concessions and facilities like relaxation in upper age limit, exemption from payment of examination/application fee, more number of chances for appearing in an examination, relaxing the standard of suitability etc. have been provided to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates.

Child Labourers in Farm and Service Sectors

2076. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any estimate of child labourers employed in the farm sector and in service sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b) Statement showing the employment of child labour in farm as well as other sectors, as per 1981 census, is annexed.

Statement

Children Working in Different Area of Employment (Main Workers) 1981 Census.

Sl. No.	Nature of Activity	No. of child workers in age group 0-14 Years (in thousands)
1.	Cultivators	4,013
2.	Agricultural labourers	4,774
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.	704
4.	Mining and quarrying	27
5.	Manufacturing, processing serving, repairs, etc.	965
	(a) Housing industry	425
	(b) Others	540
6.	Construction	79
7.	Transport, storage & communication	34
8.	Trade and commerce	246
9.	Other services	326
	TOTAL	11,168

बाल श्रमिकों का शोषण

2077. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाल श्रमिकों के शोषण की वर्तमान स्थिति के संबंध में राज्य-वार व्यापक सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने बालक श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत किये गये प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी हेतु कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1992-93 के दौरान इस अधिनियम की अवहेलना के लिए नियोक्ताओं के विरुद्ध कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 199४ तक इन मामलों की स्थिति क्या थी?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) मॉनीटरिंग प्रक्रिया के एक भाग के रूप में राज्य सरकारें / संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में सूचना भेज रहे हैं। 1992-93 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन हेतु 1875 अभियोजन चलाए जाने की सूचना दी है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार, चलाए गये अभियोजनों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र और संकलित की जा रही है।

Plans to Eliminate Child Labour

2078. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade unions have submitted plans to eliminate child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) sector-wise plans to reduce child labour by 2000 AD?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is presently engaged in the process of preparing a major action plan to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations in a phased manner which is estimated at 20 lakhs. The year 2000 is the target for the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations.

Rural Migrant Labourers in the Country

2079. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 10 million rural migrant labourers in the country today;

(b) whether distress migration, of labour on a large scale is having an adverse effect upon social stability and welfare of women and children; and

(c) what precise measures have been taken by Government to slow down this migration and provide social security to the unemployed or severely under-employed landless labourers in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) 1. According to the 1981 Census, there were 63,46,323 rural to rural migrants and 84,06,627 rural to urban, migrants who reported 'employment' as reason for migration. Not all of them fall under the category of labourers. Census does not give any break-up of migrant population into labourers or otherwise.

2. Regional disparities, lack of employment opportunities, a poor land base, uncertain nature of seasonal employment are some of the causes for migration which cause destabilising effects on the families of workers as also on the society. This is sought to be tackled through a multi-dimensional course of action viz. improvement of rural infrastructural facilities, diversification to non-farm activities, skill improvement programmes, financial assistance to promote self employment, optimising the use of land resources etc.

3. The Government are implementing several rural development and poverty alleviation programmes particularly in the rural areas. The thrust of these programmes is to provide employment opportunities to ensure sustainable income in the rural areas and thereby avoid the need to migrate. IRDP is a major self-employment programme in which the beneficiary families are provided subsidy and term credit to take up economic activities. Similarly, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) is a major wage employment programme, the primary objective of which is to provide wage employment to the rural poor at or near their native place. Form 1993-94, two more important wage employment